Archaeological Evaluation at Newquay Growth Area Newquay North Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxford archaeology south

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Newquay Growth Area, Newquay, North Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

During March 2013 Oxford Archaeology South undertook a 16-trench evaluation for CgMs Consulting on land off the A3058 designated as part of the Newquay Growth Area earmarked for new housing. A previous geophysical survey, which had covered half of the site, had suggested that this area was of low archaeological potential, revealing only a number of former field boundaries and (on the west side) a former quarry.

The excavation identified a series of undated ditches representing field boundaries. No datable artefactual evidence was recovered, but historic map evidence shows that some of the ditches follow the lines of field boundaries still extant in the later 19th century. Others, which do not appear on these maps, but were traced by the geophysical survey, are either parallel to, or at right angles to, the later 19th century boundaries, so probably represent boundaries belonging to the same system, but removed before the first historic maps were drawn, presumably to create larger fields.

On the west edge of the area, a large pit produced modern (20th century) material and is interpreted as a recently infilled quarry pit.

In addition, two broad shallow linear features were found that were not identified as such on the geophysical survey. These were broadly at right angles to one another, and on a different alignment to the field boundaries described above, but neither contained any finds.

The evaluation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey and appears to indicate low archaeological potential.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Details

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a trial trench evaluation of an area of approximately 4.8ha comprising part of the Newquay Growth Area, Newquay, Cornwall (the site), following the granting of outline planning consent for development for housing (C2/08/00848). Condition 7 of the planning consent required a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, and Condition 24 specified survey, which was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2010, and an evaluation by trenching.

1.1.2 This report details the results of these evaluations, which were undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the site. The site and immediate environs had been subject to a geophysical magnetometer survey, involving a 50% survey using east-west strips 20m wide alternating with unsurveyed strips of equal width (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2010). The results suggested a low density of archaeological features, and evaluation by trenching was undertaken to 'ground truth' the results.

1.1.3 Although there was no formal brief for the work, the scale of investigation was established by Greg Pugh of CgMs Consulting through consultation with Dan Ratcliffe, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council. OA prepared a Written Scheme of Investigations, which was approved by Dan Ratcliffe (OA 2013).

1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference SW 8465 6145 (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The site is currently a group of open fields, which is bounded on the north and east by the A3058 (respectively Henver Road and Quintrell Road). On the south and west there are further fields. The site lies south-east of Gusti Vean farm, which currently farms the land. The land slopes gently down from north-west to south-east, from c. 65m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to just above 60m aOD. The fields are currently under pasture.

1.2.3 The geology of the site is Meadfoot Group Interbedded Slate and Sandstone, Devonian, with a north-south seam of intrusive igneous Felsite of Permian Age rock on the western edge (BGS Geology of Britain viewer 2012).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The site lies in the hinterland of Newquay, which has a long and very important archaeological pedigree. A Desk-Based Assessment of the site was carried out (RPS 2007; RPS 2009), and selected results are summarised below (references to RPS 2007 and RPS 2009 followed by a number are to site numbers, not to pages).

1.3.2 Upstanding monuments include tumuli on Trevelgue Head and on Pentire Point East, and others above the coast between the two. Trevelgue Head was also the site of a promontory fort of Iron Age date, probably the most important element of the settlement pattern at this time, although there are also other upstanding monuments at Treringey Round across the River Gannel to the south-west, and another partially-preserved earthwork just south of Porth Reservoir, some 2.5 km to the east.

1.3.3 Many more rounds of Iron Age/Romano-British date exist within the local landscape than are easily visible as monuments. For example, assessment of a site for a Kernow

solar farm south of St Mawgan (Sturgess 2010) indicates three such farmsteads within less than 1km. All of these lie some 3km north-east of the site.

1.3.4 The settlement of St Columb Minor and its church, which is the nearest village, is of considerable antiquity, and the Church of St Columba (1.6km NE) is the nearest Grade I listed building. This lies within the St Columb Minor Conservation Area. Its tower is visible from the site.

1.3.5 The Grade I Trerice, belonging to the national trust, lies 2km SSE of the site, and occupies the site of a medieval manor house. It is naturally screened from the site.

1.3.6 There are known or suspected dispersed medieval settlement sites ('hamlets') at Hendra, Trencreek, Chapel, Gusti Veor, Gusti Vean, Trevenson Treviglas and Tretherras. Several of these place-names have the prefix *Tre* which it is suggested have pre-Norman origins meaning *estate or farmstead* (Padel 1985). Two former medieval crosses lay respectively on Trevenson Road and the track leading to Gusti Veor.

1.3.7 Three Grade II listed buildings (Gusti Vean Farmhouse, Gusti Vean Cottages and a range of farm buildings) lie 600 metres to the NE of the site. There are two further Grade II listed buildings at Manuels, 600 metres SE of the site.

1.3.8 Other post-medieval remains in the vicinity of the site include five mine shafts associated with the 19th century Wheal Arundell Consol mining sett and some minor quarry workings on, and to the north of, the Chapel stream.

1.3.9 The buried archaeology of the area is even more diverse. Activity of prehistoric and later date has been buried beneath wind-blown sand along the coast, sometimes in an exceptional state of preservation. Mesolithic flints were found at Trevelgue Head during the pre-war excavations by C K Croft Andrew for the Cornwall Excavation committee.

1.3.10 At Tregunnel Hill, on the west side of Newquay, and just east of the promontory of Pentire Point East, recent development has revealed a multi-period palimpsest, with features of every period from the Late Neolithic to the Iron Age (Cotswold Archaeology 2011a). Earlier excavations at Trethellan Farm, some 200m to the west, revealed Bronze Age large pits or hollows interpreted as representing houses (Nowakowski 1991).

1.3.11 Housing development just to the east of the town has revealed traces of Bronze Age settlement (Daniel Ratcliffe pers comm.) Place-name evidence suggests that a burial mound (RPS 54) was located in Trencreek, the name derived from "*cruc*" meaning "*barrow*" (Padel 1985). There is also a possible barrow site in Treloggan (RPS 2007, 53).

1.3.12 Evidence for bronze-smelting has been recorded in Trevelgue Promontory Camp. A possible Iron Age round south of Tretherras Technology College (RPS 2007, 24) also produced finds of Bronze Age date.

1.3.13 The excavations of Croft Andrew at Trevelgue Head (Nowakowski and Quinnell 2011) showed that this was an Iron Age fort built in the 6th century BC, with substantial evidence of iron-working later in the Iron Age, and continued in use through the Romano-British period. The largest collection of Roman coins from Cornwall was recovered from this site.

1.3.14 An Iron Age cist cemetery has been identified in the area of Tower Road and Crantock Street, Newquay.

1.3.15 Evidence for a late Iron Age round (a small enclosed farmstead with single bank and outer ditch) has been recorded in fields immediately west of Trevenson Road, south of Tretherras Technology College (RPS 2007, 18 and 24). Archaeological investigations have recorded a rectangular enclosure, a sub-circular enclosure (with internal postholes and pits) and other enclosures. Associated finds included Iron Age pottery sherds of 1st century BC – 1st century AD date, whetstones, fragments of daub and a fragment of a quern stone.

1.3.16 Sites of other known or suggested rounds within 1km of the site are at Trevenson and at Manuels (RPS 2007/2009, 21 and 32).

1.3.17 A probable late prehistoric enclosed settlement suggested by multiple enclosures visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and as slight earthworks has been recorded south of West Road to the northeast of Manuels Farm (RPS 32). Further evidence for late prehistoric and Romano-British settlement was recovered during an excavation undertaken by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit in 1998 on a site in Atlantic Road, Newquay.

1.3.18 Much of the Newquay Growth Area, which is an area of more than 100 ha., has been subject to geophysical survey (PCG 2011a and b). This has revealed a number of enclosed settlements of probable later Iron Age date, and also some evidence of unenclosed settlement.

1.3.19 An evaluation carried out in the south-west corner of the area, 1-1.5km to the south-west of the site, revealed ditches and other features of late Iron Age/Romano-British date (Cotswold Archaeology 2011b).

1.3.20 The site and its immediate environs were subjected to a partial geophysical magnetometer survey. An area of around 1.5ha to the west was surveyed in its entirety, but the area of the site itself, and the fields to the south and south-east, was subject to a 50% survey in strips 20m wide, with unsurveyed strips of equal width between each surveyed strip. The results of this are summarised below.

1.3.21 It should be noted that the geophysical survey strategy employed is a cost-effective way of identifying long and large linear features, but does not provide a complete picture of other types of feature such as clusters of discrete features or smaller ditched enclosures.

1.3.22 The survey showed that the site had previously been divided into a series of east-west fields up to 320m long and 65-80m wide. One fainter parallel boundary, and the possible slight trace of a second, may indicate that these fields were originally even narrower, or may represent cultivation furrows. These fields ended on the west at a boundary outside the site, and beyond the surviving field boundary. One of these boundaries is present on the Tithe Map of 1839, and most are recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map dating to 1881, although others had already been removed by that date, but clearly belonged to the same system. The southernmost of these fields within the site had been subdivided by a north-south boundary visible on the geophysical survey. The long boundaries of these fields curved slightly in the middle to the south, presumably following the contours of the ground.

1.3.23 Within the site itself there are very few other geophysical signals that have been interpreted as possibly archaeological. A very large anomaly aligned north-south represents an infilled elvan (free-stone) quarry, part of which was also recorded as still existing on the map of AD1881.

1.3.24 To the west of the site there are a number of linear anomalies that suggest at least two earlier phases of activity, associated with a scatter of probable pits or quarry hollows. Some of these ditches possibly indicate a sub-rectangular enclosure.

1.3.25 South-east of the site there are also a number of probable ditches represented by linear anomalies. Due to the partial nature of the geophysical survey, these are not easy to interpret, but some are curvilinear and may represent enclosures. There are also a number of scattered discrete anomalies that may represent pits.

1.3.26 In the wider context, the site lies about 1km to the north of the Chapel Stream, which runs west into Newquay. The stream takes its name from Chapel, one of the probable medieval settlements, to the south of the site.

1.3.27 The site was clearly open ground in 1813 (Margary 1977, Map 40). It is shown on the Historic Landscape Character Mapping (HLC 1994; Herring 1998) as 20th century farmland, presumably due to the removal of field boundaries (now only visible from the geophysical survey) in recent times.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 OA would like to thank Greg Pugh of CGMS Consulting and Dan Ratcliffe of Cornwall Council. The fieldwork was supervised by John Boothroyd with assistance of Lee Sparks and Leanne Waring, under the management of Tim Allen.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 General

2.1.1 The project aims were:

(i) To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.

(ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains

(iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.

(iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.

(v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.

(vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.

(vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.

(viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.

(ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Specific Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

(x) To attempt to determine at what date the east-west field boundaries not evident on the 1st edition OS map were removed

(xi) To attempt to clarify the date of infilling of the elvan quarry, in the southern part of the site

(xii) To look for evidence of buried soils below any Cornish hedge-banks that lie within the site

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The evaluation consisted of 16 trenches measuring 30m by 2.1m, positioned both to investigate anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and to provide an even overall coverage of the site (Figure 2).

2.3.2 The trenches were excavated using a 20 tonne tracked 360 tracked excavator with a toothless ditching bucket attached. Topsoil and subsoil were removed in spits c. 0.1m thick. No archaeological deposits were found, so excavation was continued down to the natural geology. All mechanical excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision.

2.3.3 Following mechanical excavation, all areas of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Recording was carried out following the OA fieldwork manual (Wilkinson 1992).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The descriptions of the trenches presented below provides an overview of the results. Numbers in brackets in the sections below are context numbers which refer to archaeological 'events' such as ditch cut or fill, and natural geological sediments. Each trench has its own numbered context sequence, prefixed with the trench number. Thus context 100 is the topsoil in Trench 1, context 1303 is the fill of a ditch in Trench 13, etc. A full list of descriptions of identified contexts can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Overall the site was flat with a steep slope at the western limit. The ground appeared well drained with no water encountered during the excavations. The area had not been subject to ploughing in recent years and appeared to have been used for grazing. Trench 16, located within an adjacent field, was excavated within an area that had recently been ploughed but then `set aside' prior to its current use.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were sparsely distributed. No archaeological features or finds were found within trenches 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16. With the exception of trench 3 no archaeological features were identified that were not visible on the geophysical survey. A wide shallow ditch or hollow was found at the west end of Trench 3

3.4 Trenches 1, 3, and 13 (Figures 3, 5 and 10; Plates 1, 3 and 8)

3.4.1 Within these trenches topsoil consisted of a mid greyish-brown sandy silt, c. 0.25m thick, numbered variously 100, 300 and 1300. This overlay a mid-brown sandy silt subsoil with a little clay some 0.2m thick, numbered respectively 101, 301 and 1301

3.4.2 The trenches were excavated by machine to the top of the natural geological horizon, a mixed reddish-brown and yellow clayey silt and sand with frequent cobble-sized sandstones. This was numbered 104, 302, 502 and 1304 in the respective trenches.

3.4.3 Each of these trenches contained a single ditch (102, 303, 503 and 1302) sealed by the subsoil and cutting into the natural geology. The ditches all had similar concave profiles and were relatively shallow in depth, measuring between 0.76 and 1.56m wide and 0.05 to 0.18m deep. They were filled by a naturally accumulated mid reddish brown clay sandy silt, numbered variously 103, 303 and 1303.

3.4.4 In addition Trench 3 contained a large round-ended linear feature (305) at its western end. This was at least 5m long, approximately 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep, with sides varying in slope from moderate to steep and a cupped base. It had a single fill of mid reddish brown clay silt (306).

3.4.5 No dating was recovered from any of the features.

3.5 Trenches 2, 5 and 10 (Figures 4, 6 and 9: Plates 2, 4 and 7)

3.5.1 A pair of parallel ditches was observed crossing the positions of all of these trenches on the geophysical survey, and these ditches were located in all three trenches. In both trench 2 and trench 10 the pairs were of similar character, comprising one narrow deep ditch and one shallower wider ditch spaced approximately 1.5m apart. Within trench 2 ditch 202 was approximately 1.06m wide and 0.42m deep and filled by a mid brown

silty sand (203) overlain by a mid brown clay silt sand (206). To the north of this ditch 204 measured 1.34m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled by a mid brown silty sand (205).

3.5.2 Within Trench 10 ditch 1003 was approximately 1.82m wide and 0.42m deep, while ditch 1005 was 2.4m wide and 0.2m deep. Both were filled by a mid-dark reddish brown sandy silt (1004, 1006). There were no finds from either pair of ditches.

3.5.3 In Trench 5, however, the more northerly of the pair was visible as a faint discolouration of the natural, but was indistinct and of no appreciable depth. The southern of the two ditches, 503, had a concave profile and was relatively shallow, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep at most, and narrowing and shallowing as it ran east across the trench. It was filled by a naturally accumulated mid reddish brown clay sandy silt, numbered 504.

3.5.4 A broadly similar soil sequence was observed in all three trenches, topsoil consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt, *c*. 0.3m thick, (200, 500 and 1000) overlying a mid brown clay sandy silt subsoil *c.* 0.2m thick, (201, 501 and 1001) which sealed all features. The natural geology (layers 207, 502 and 1002) consisted of a mixed reddish brown and yellow clay silt sand with frequent sandstone cobble-sized inclusions.

3.6 Trench 7 (Figure 7 and Plate 5)

3.6.1 Trench 7 was laid out to investigate a very large geophysical anomaly believed likely to represent a former quarry. The western 25m of Trench 7 did indeed reveal a very large excavation (703) cut through the subsoil (701), and filled by a mix of material including mid brownish red silty sands with dark grey silt patches, approximately 0.6m thick and appeared to have been deliberately deposited. A range of modern materials was found within the backfill. The fill was only tested over a length of 2-3m between 10 and 13m from the west end, and here the quarry was only 0.6m deep., bottoming on the natural 702 (see below).

3.6.2 The quarry pit was sealed by topsoil (700), a mid greyish brown sandy silt, *c*. 0.21m thick. Subsoil (701) was a mid brown clay silty sand 0.12m thick. The natural geology (702) within the trench consisted of a mid yellow clay silt sand with frequent sandstone cobble-sized inclusions.

3.7 Trench 9 (Figure 8 and Plate 6)

3.7.1 Trench 9 was T-shaped, and consisted of a 30m length aligned north-south and a 20m length running west halfway along this. Within the north-south length of the trench the end of a small ditch or gully (903) was excavated measuring 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep, with steep concave sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid brownish grey clay sandy silt (904), but there were no finds.

3.7.2 Within the east-west length a broad linear feature (905) aligned north-west to south-east and measuring 2.1m wide was excavated, and proved to be 0.27m deep. This had a stepped profile, flat-bottomed on the west and with a narrower more cupped base a little deeper on the east. The deeper eastern part was filled by a mid yellowish brown clay sandy silt (907), and this was followed by a dark greyish brown clay silt (906) that filled the western, shallower part. The junction between these fills may indicate that the feature was recut. Neither fill produced any finds. This feature broadly corresponds to the geophysical anomaly that this arm of the trench was laid out to test, although that anomaly appeared as a more discrete circular feature.

3.7.3 Topsoil (900) consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt, *c*. 0.3m thick overlying a mid brown clay sandy silt subsoil, (901) *c*. 0.2m thick which sealed all features. The natural geology. (902) consisted of a mixed reddish brown and yellow clay silt sand with frequent sandstone cobble-sized inclusions.

3.8 Trenches 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16 (Plates 9-16)

3.8.1 These trenches were devoid of any archaeological features and all had a broadly similar soil sequence. Topsoil was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with an average depth of *c*. 0.25m (400, 600, 800, 1100, 1200, 1400, 1500 and 1600). This overlay subsoil consisting of a mid brown clay sandy silt (401, 601, 801, 1101, 1201, 1401, 1501 and 1601) approximately 0.2m thick. This in turn sealed the natural geology, a mid yellow clay silt sand with frequent sandstone cobble-sized inclusions (402, 602, 802, 1102, 1202, 1402, 1502 and 1602)

3.9 Finds summary

3.9.1 Overall artefact recovery was very sparse. Several pieces of stone were retained from ditches 102, 202 and 204. All were rough lumps of sandstone without visible traces of working, perhaps used in local drystone walling.

3.9.2 From the backfill of the quarry pit 703, material of a modern nature, including plastic, composite and ceramic building material, was recovered.

3.9.3 A full assessment of the finds recovered can be found in Appendix B.

4 Discussion and Archaeological potential

4.1.1 The trenches were laid out in part to test a series of magnetic anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, and in part to assess the potential for further features undetected by the survey. The trenches and the revealed features are overlain upon the geophysical survey to compare them (Figure 11).

4.1.2 The trenching confirmed the presence of the geological anomalies, most of which appeared to have formed a series of land boundaries. The parallel ditches in trenches 2, 10 and (probably) 5 are consistent with the local 'hedge' style boundary, which consists of ditches either side of a turf-covered dry stone wall. This interpretation is supported by the recovery of stone from the ditch fills, possibly used in dry stone walling. The more southerly ditch in Trench 5 lay somewhat further south than the geophysical survey would have suggested; it is not clear whether this is due to a mismatch between the trench and survey co-ordinates, or whether this represents a separate feature in the unsurveyed strip.

4.1.3 Single ditches were also found on the line of a north-south boundary evident as another double ditch boundary on the geophysical survey south of Trench 13. A single ditch can be seen intermittently on the survey plot north of this. The single ditch was picked up in Trench 13, and a faint continuation can be observed in the surveyed strip to the north of that, and again in the strip containing Trench 3, where a corresponding ditch was identified towards the east end of the trench. This boundary is not however clearly evident in the strip in between, where Trench 9 would cross its line, and indeed no boundary was found in that trench.

4.1.4 Trench 9 did however reveal a ditch on an east-north-east alignment towards the south end of the trench, and this is in line with a single ditch picked up by the geophysical survey further east, midway between the double boundaries found in Trenches 2, 5 and

10, and parallel to them. The ditch found in Trench 9 is almost certainly a continuation of this.

4.1.5 The dating of these boundary ditches, which was considered in the Archaeological Background using historic map evidence, has not been clarified by the evaluation because no finds were recovered. The complete absence of finds confirms the view that these were field boundaries at a considerable distance from any habitation or other focus of contemporary domestic activity.

4.1.6 The large pit exposed in Trench 7 was suspected to form part of an area of quarrying known to lie on the western extent of the site. The geophysical survey had identified a broad band aligned north-south down the west end of the site, but this was more extensive than the quarry marked on the 1881-3 Ordnance Survey map, which lay further north than Trench 7. It was therefore expected that Trench 7 would find either an earlier phase of quarrying already infilled by the late 19th century, or a more recent extension to the mapped quarry. Based on the later 20th century date of the finds recovered from the fill, it seems most likely that the revealed feature was the latter.

4.1.7 It is uncertain why the area of quarry that included Trench 7 was not marked on the OS maps, but the answer may be that it was too shallow to merit inclusion. The mapped quarry is still marked on the OS 1:10,000 map of 1962-3, but had been infilled by the time the 1974 OS map was published. The finds recovered from Trench 7 are consistent with the infilling of this too between these dates.

4.1.8 A couple of other features evident on the geophysical survey were also identified. A narrow short feature forming a zig-zag on a north-west to south-east alignment is visible just east of the major geophysical anomaly or quarry at the west end of the site, and this was located as a narrow shallow ditch in Trench 1. Its date and purpose is uncertain.

4.1.9 A wide feature, quite possibly of two phases, was also found when testing a distinct circular anomaly visible on the geophysical survey at the west end of Trench 9. This appears from the evaluation likely to represent a ditch, but no linear feature is suggested on this orientation by the geophysical survey. It is therefore unclear whether this was in fact an elongated pit, or really an undetected ditch.

4.1.10 The only other possibly archaeological feature was a broad and shallow linear feature at the west end of Trench 3, which was not evident on the geophysical survey. The terminus was well-defined, but there were no finds. It is broadly at right angles to the possible ditch in Trench 9, and of similar depth, but the fill is of a different colour, although of similar composition. The similarity of composition however probably simply reflects the fact that both are derived from weathering of the underlying natural, rather than necessarily indicating a link between them, although this cannot be completely excluded. Even if they were linked, however, the shallowness of these features makes their role unclear and their significance doubtful, as they would not have formed an effective barrier, nor is their extent sufficient to have created spoil for a substantial bank, even if they are now somewhat truncated. Possibly they represent a localised drainage feature.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench containing single NW-SE aligned ditch at western edge of trench, overlain by subsoil and top soil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
102	Cut	0.95	0.11	Cut of NW-SE ditch	Stone	
103	Fill	0.95	0.11	Fill of 102, mid grey brown silty sand		
104	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Two E-W aligned ditches crossed the centre of the trench and were sealed by subsoil and top soil					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
202	Cut	1.06	0.42	Cut of E-W aligned ditch		
203	Fill	-	0.29	Fill of 202, mid brown silty sand	-	-
204	Cut	1.34	0.2	Cut of E-W aligned ditch	-	-
205	Fill	1.35	0.2	Fill of 204, mid brown silty sand	Stone	-
206	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of 202, mid brown silty sand	Stone	-
207	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and	-	-

				brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions		

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench contained an N-S aligned ditch at the eastern limit, and an irregular pit at the western limit. Both were sealed by subsoil and topsoil					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
300	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-
303	Cut	0.76	0.05	Cut of N-S linear	-	-
304	Fill	0.76	0.05	Fill of 303, mid grey brown clay sand	-	-
305	Cut	0.9-1.1m	0.3	Cut, at least 4.9m long	-	-
306	Fill	0.9	0.3	Fill of 305, mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay silty sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
400	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single E-W linear sealed by top soil and subsoil					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
500	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-
503	Cut	0.74	0.2	Cut of linear	-	-
504	Fill	0.74	0.2	Fill of 503, mid reddish brown, clay silt.	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay silty sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
600	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 7 contained a large rubbish pit of modern date, cut through the subsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
700	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-
703	Cut	25	-	Cut of pit	-	-
704	Fill	25	0.6	Fill of 703	Plastic	Modern

Trench 8		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of top soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay silty sand.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
800	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-

Trench 9		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S/E-W
Trench contained a N-S aligned linear and an E-W aligned linear which terminated within the trench, both features were sealed by subsoil and top soil.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
900	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and	-	-

				brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions		
903	Cut	0.4	0.2	Cut of E-W terminus	-	-
904	Fill	0.4	0.2	Fill of 903, mid brownish grey clay sandy silt	-	-
905	Cut	1.7	0.27	Cut of N-S linear	-	-
906	Fill	1.45	0.27	Fill of 905, dark greyish brown clay silt	-	-
907	Fill	1.02	0.19	Fill of 905, mid yellowish brown clay sandy silt	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench containting two E-W aligned linears sealed buy top-soil and sub soil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.68
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1000	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-
1003	Cut	1.82	0.42	Cut of E-W linear	-	-
1004	Fill	1.82	0.42	Fill of 1003, mid reddish brown sandy silt	-	
1005	Cut	2.4	0.2	Cut of E-W linear	-	-
1006	Fill	2.4	0.2	Fill of 1005, dark reddish brown sandy silt	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of top soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay silty sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.56
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil – Mid greyish	-	-

				brown clay sandy silt, friable		
1101	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1200	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench containing a N-S aligned linear running across the centre of the trench and sealed by both subsoil and top soil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.7
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1300	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
1302	Cut	1.56	0.18	Cut of linear	-	-
1303	Fill	1.56	0.18	Fill of 1302	-	-
1304	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1400	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay silty sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.43
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1500	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt, friable	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
1502	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay silty sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1600	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil – Mid greyish	-	-

				brown clay sandy silt, friable		
1601	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil – Mid brown clay sandy silt	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural – Mix yellow and brown clay sandy silt with frequent shale inclusions	-	-

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 The Ceramic Building Material

identified by John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
705	Small fragment brick/tile, 2g.	20thc.

Discussion/recommendations.
A number of very similar small fragments of brick and tile were observed within this context, and one was retrieved as a sample for identification. The material is modern and requires no further work

B.2 The Composite

identified by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description	Date
705	Fragment of pliable rubber composite sheet, c270mm x 115mm, made from two different rubber sheets that have been glued together. Both sheets have a c. 1mm square ridged side. One sheet has a smooth external surface and the second sheet has a raised 'fabric-effect' external surface. 96g.	20thc.

Discussion/recommendations.
The material is modern and requires no further work.

B.3 The Plastic

identified by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description	Date
705	Small broken fragment of toy telephone receiver in brittle red plastic, slightly burnt at stud fixing point, 4g	2nd half 20thc

Discussion/recommendations.
The material is consistent with the other finds from this context, ie it is modern, and requires no further work.

B.4 The Stone

identified by Alison de Turberville and Ruth Shaffrey.

Context	Description
103	3 pieces of angular pale stone. No tool marks or deliberate shaping.
203	4 pieces angular stone, no tool marks or deliberate shaping.

205	4 pieces angular stone, no tool marks or deliberate shaping.
701	4 pieces angular stone, no tool marks or deliberate shaping.

Discussion/recommendations.
All the stones are slightly abraded angular rubble. There are no tool marks present and no obvious building stone shapes were identified in the assemblage. It is possible that they may have been used in a rubble building or outhouse, or in a field boundary perhaps in the local 'hedge' construction style. The stones are mainly of a poorly sorted brown sandstone, with a single piece of an igneous rock containing phenocrysts of orthoclase feldspar. Although the underlying geology of the site is sandstone, there is also an intrusive band of igneous rock, so that both stones were probably obtained locally, possibly as a result of the quarrying that occurred there.

The assemblage is of low potential and, having been weighed and recorded, may be discarded.

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Appendix D. Summary of Site Details

Site name: Newquay Growth Area

Site code: NEGA13

Grid reference: SW 8465 6145

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 4th to 6th March 2013

Area of site: 4.8 ha.

Summary of results: Excavation of sixteen 30m evaluation trenches showed evidence of former field boundaries, some of which are visible on 19th century historic maps. A series of ditches including at least two examples of parallel 'hedge' style boundaries were excavated, but did not produce any datable artefactual evidence. Single ditches of associated boundaries were also found, again without finds. A large pit or quarry was also investigated, and produced modern (20th century) material. Two very broad shallow linear features that were not visible as such on the geophysical survey were also revealed, but neither produced any dating evidence.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Cornwall Museum once it reopens.

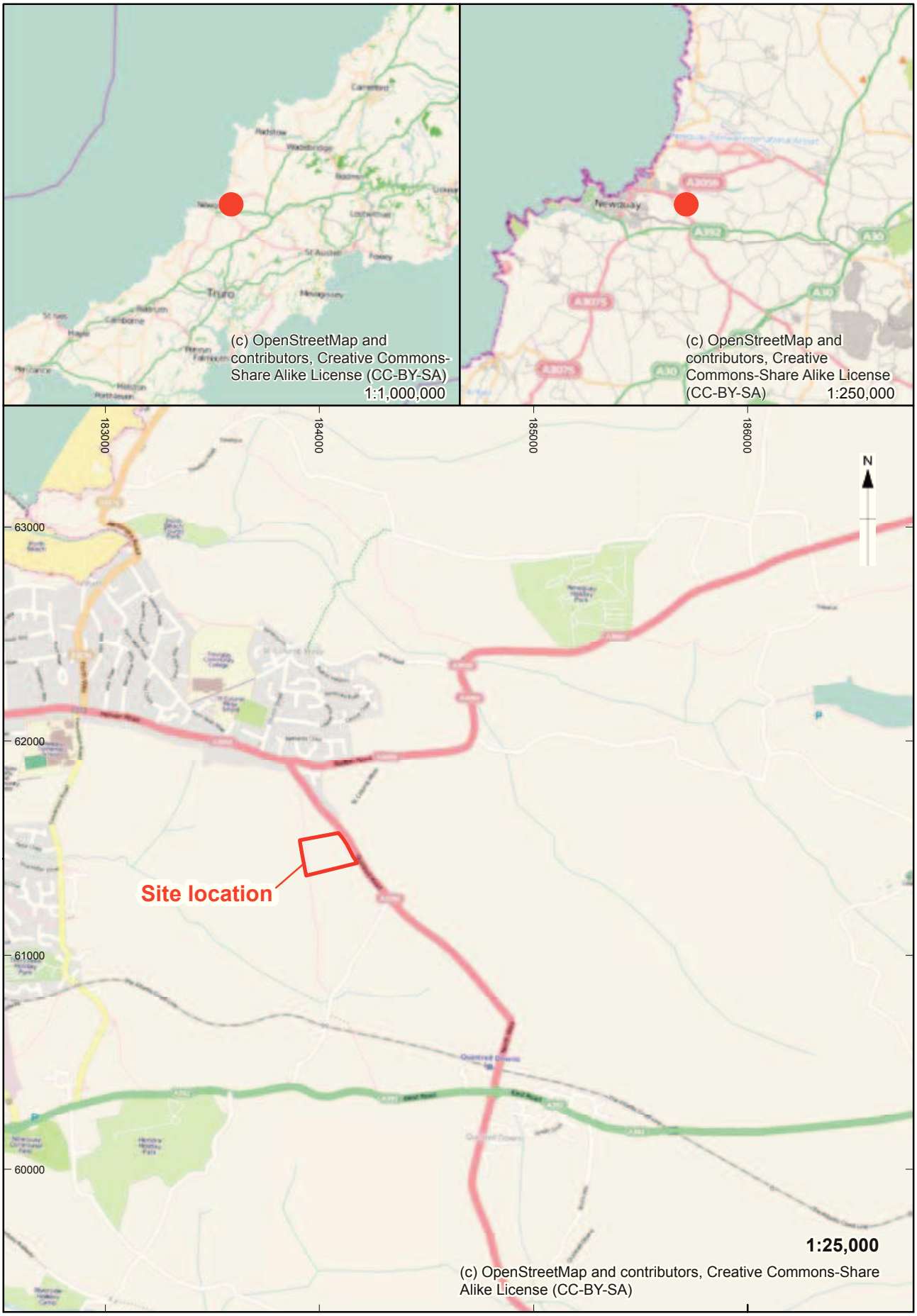

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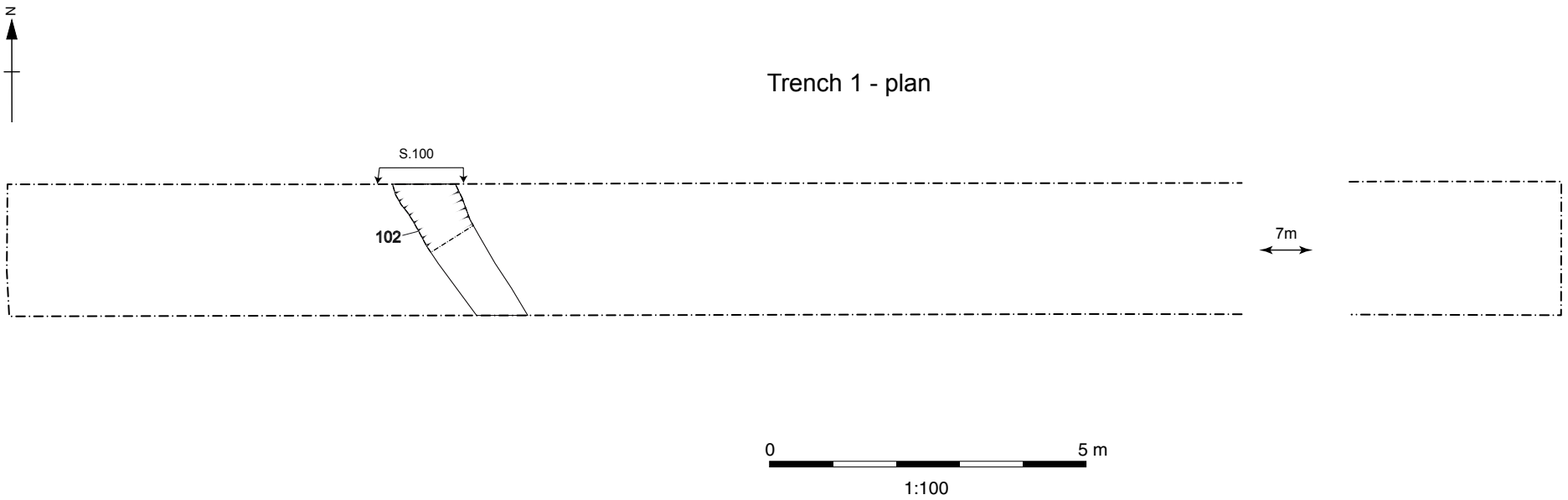
Figure 1: Site location

X:\Newquay Growth Area\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\NEGAEV Newquay Growth Area 2013-03-26.dwg(A4 landscape)*code*code*SUBJECT*gary.jones* 02 Apr 2013

0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000

Figure 2: Trench Layout



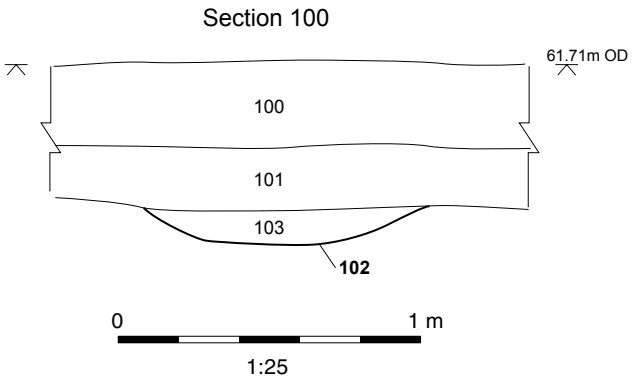


Figure 3: Trench 1, plan

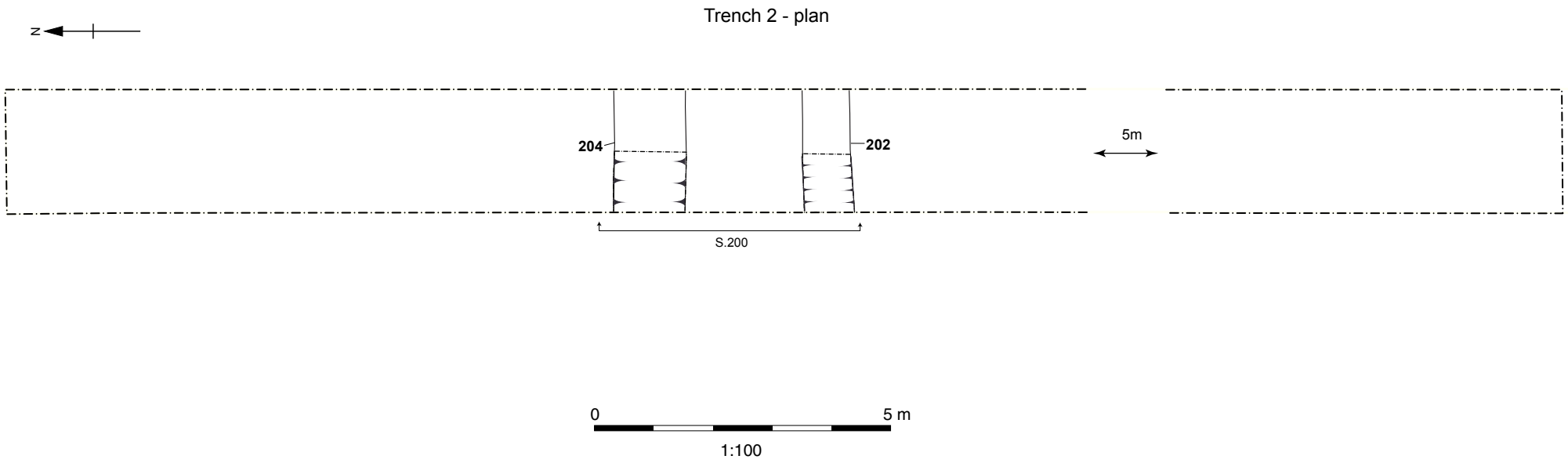


Figure 4: Trench 2, plan and section

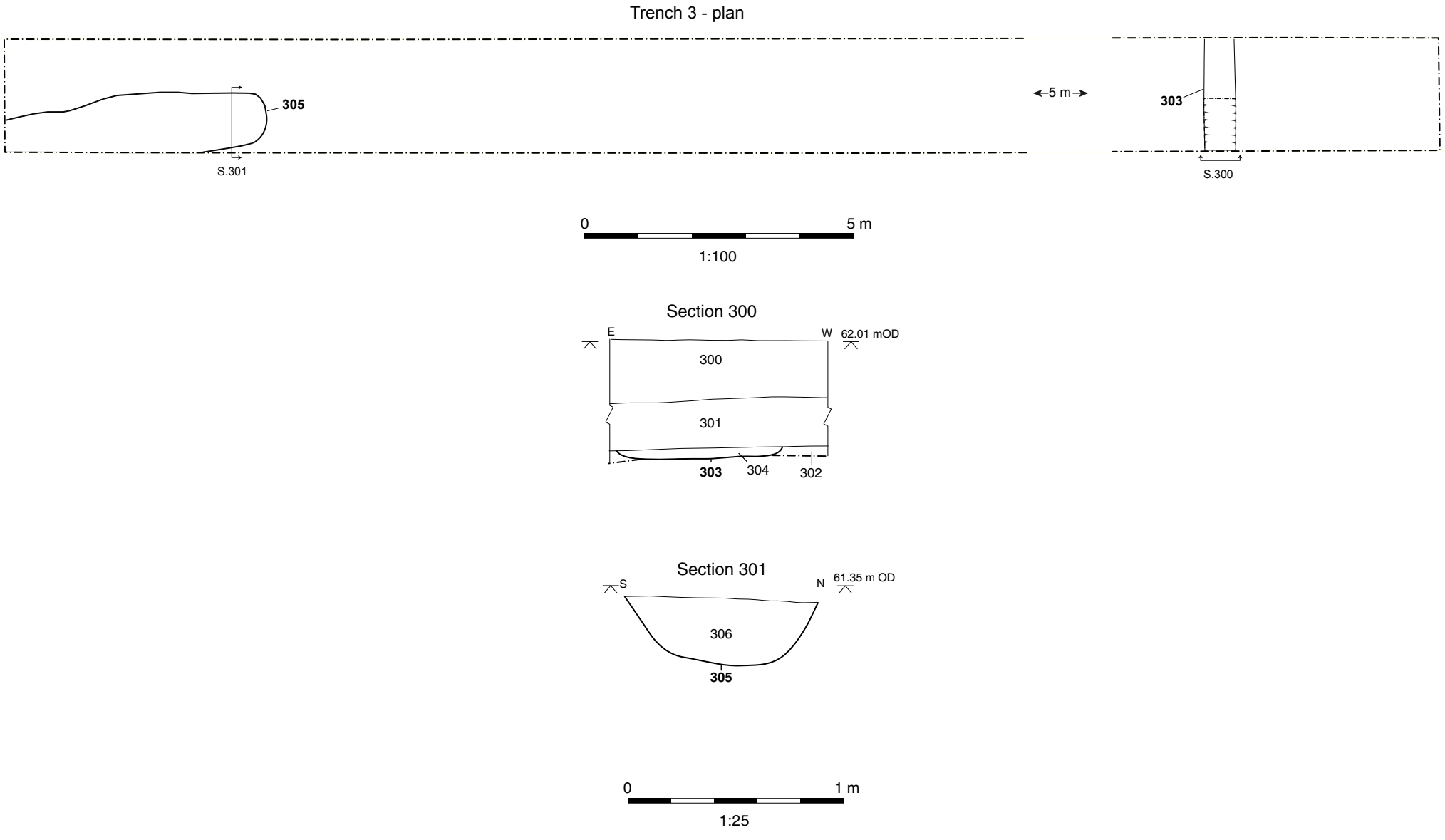


Figure 5: Trench 3, plan and sections

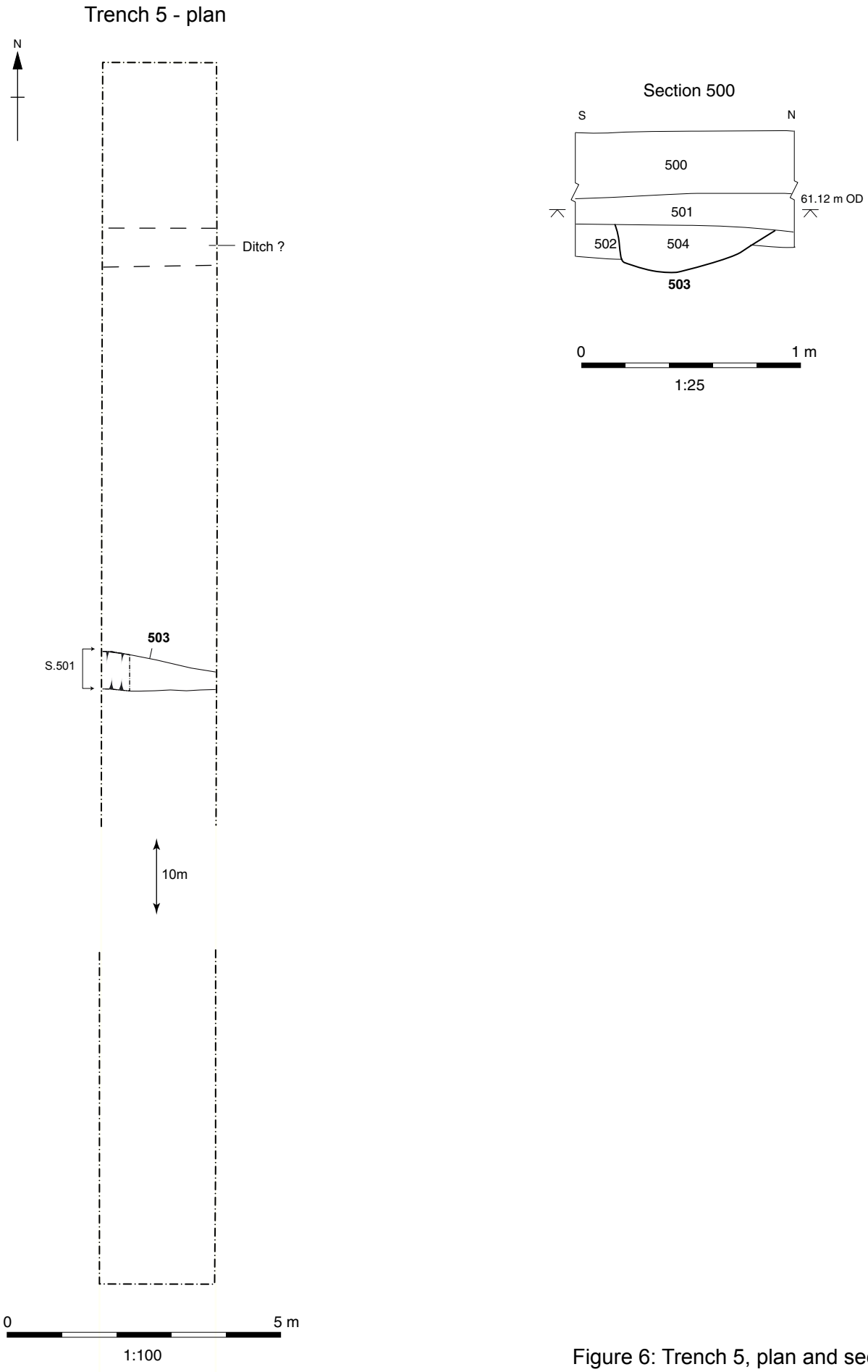


Figure 6: Trench 5, plan and section

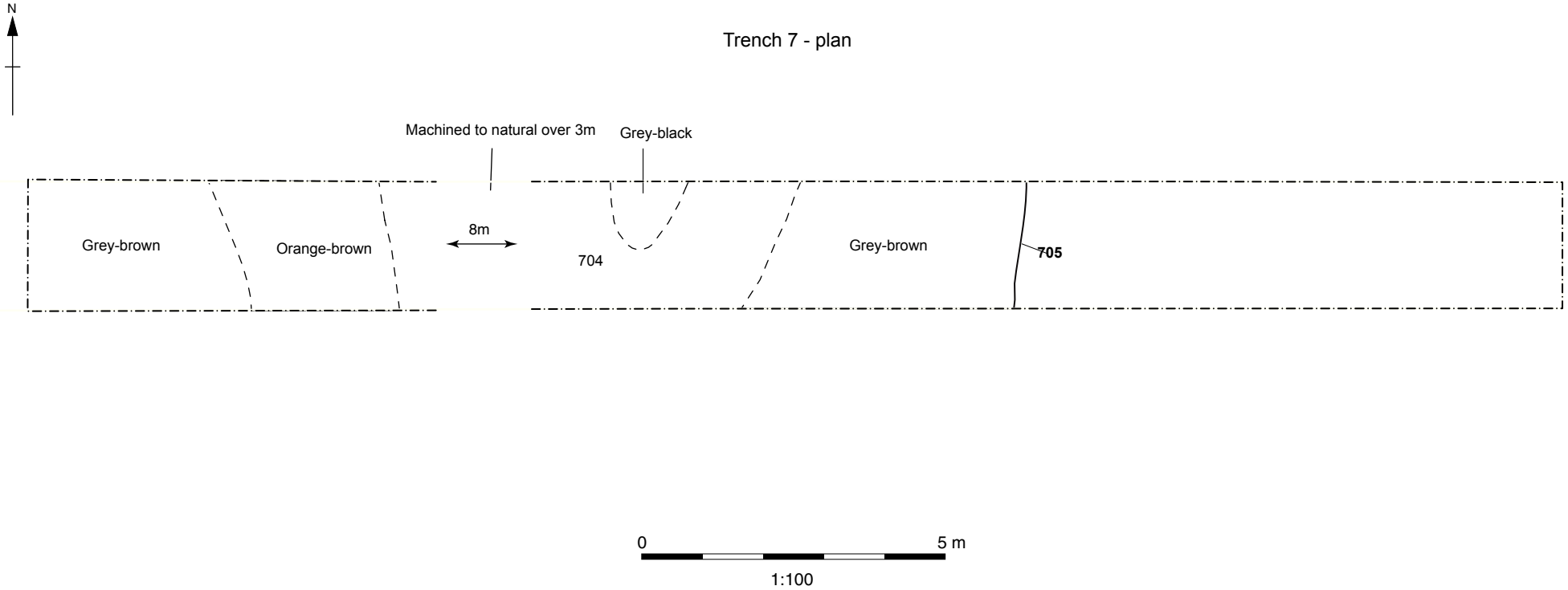


Figure 7: Trench 7

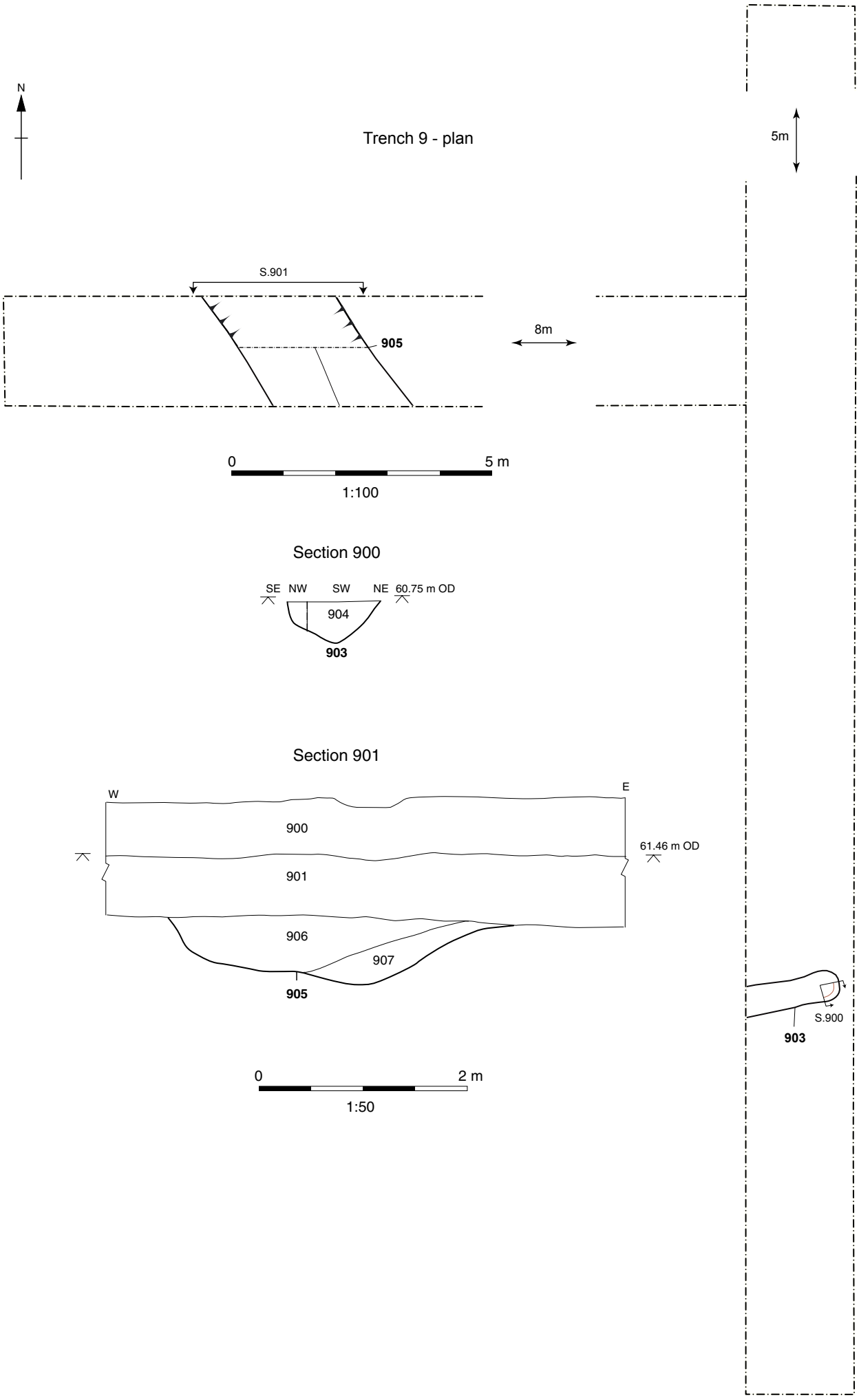


Figure 8: Trench 9, plan and sections

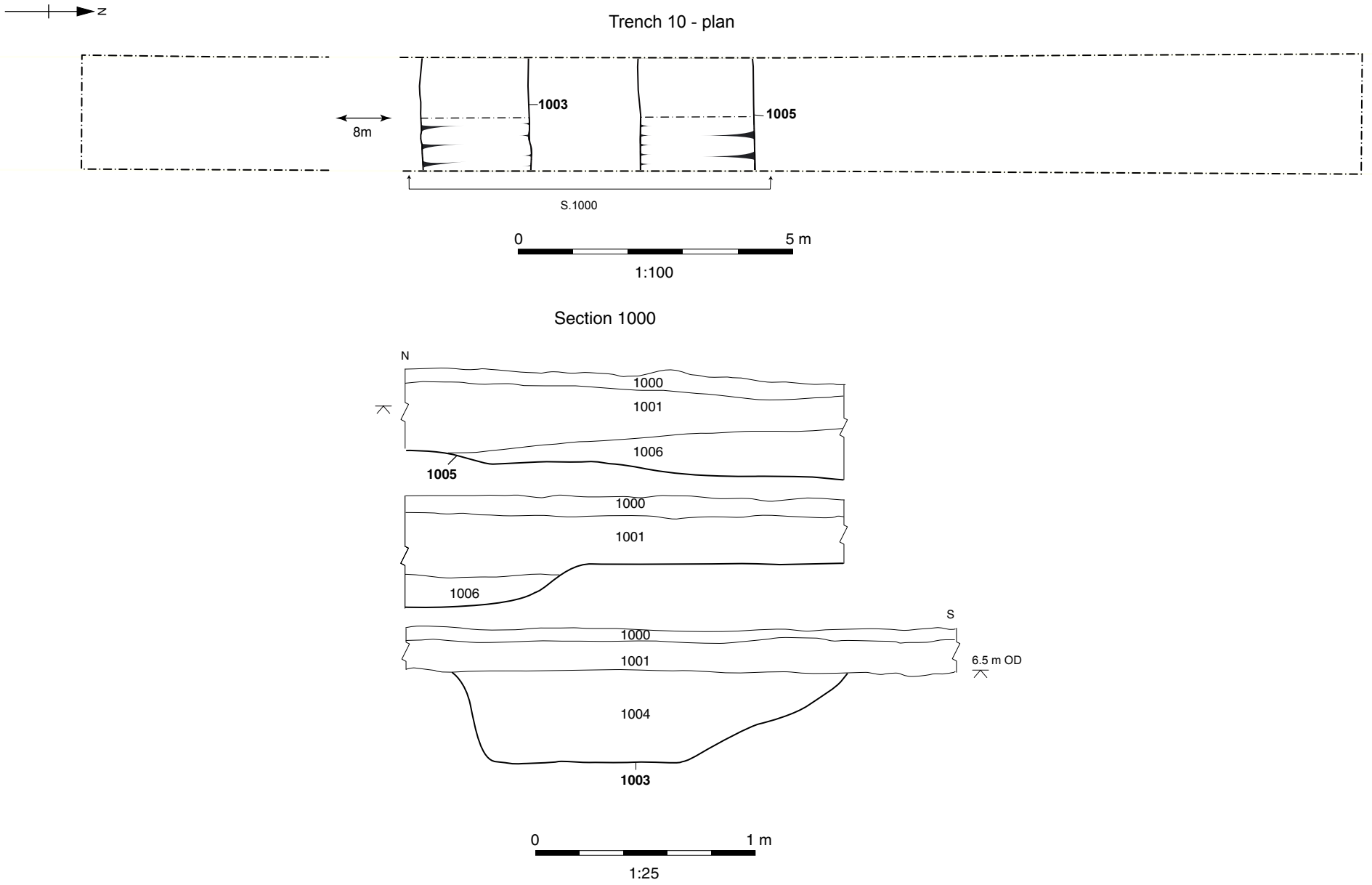


Figure 9: Trench 10, plan and section

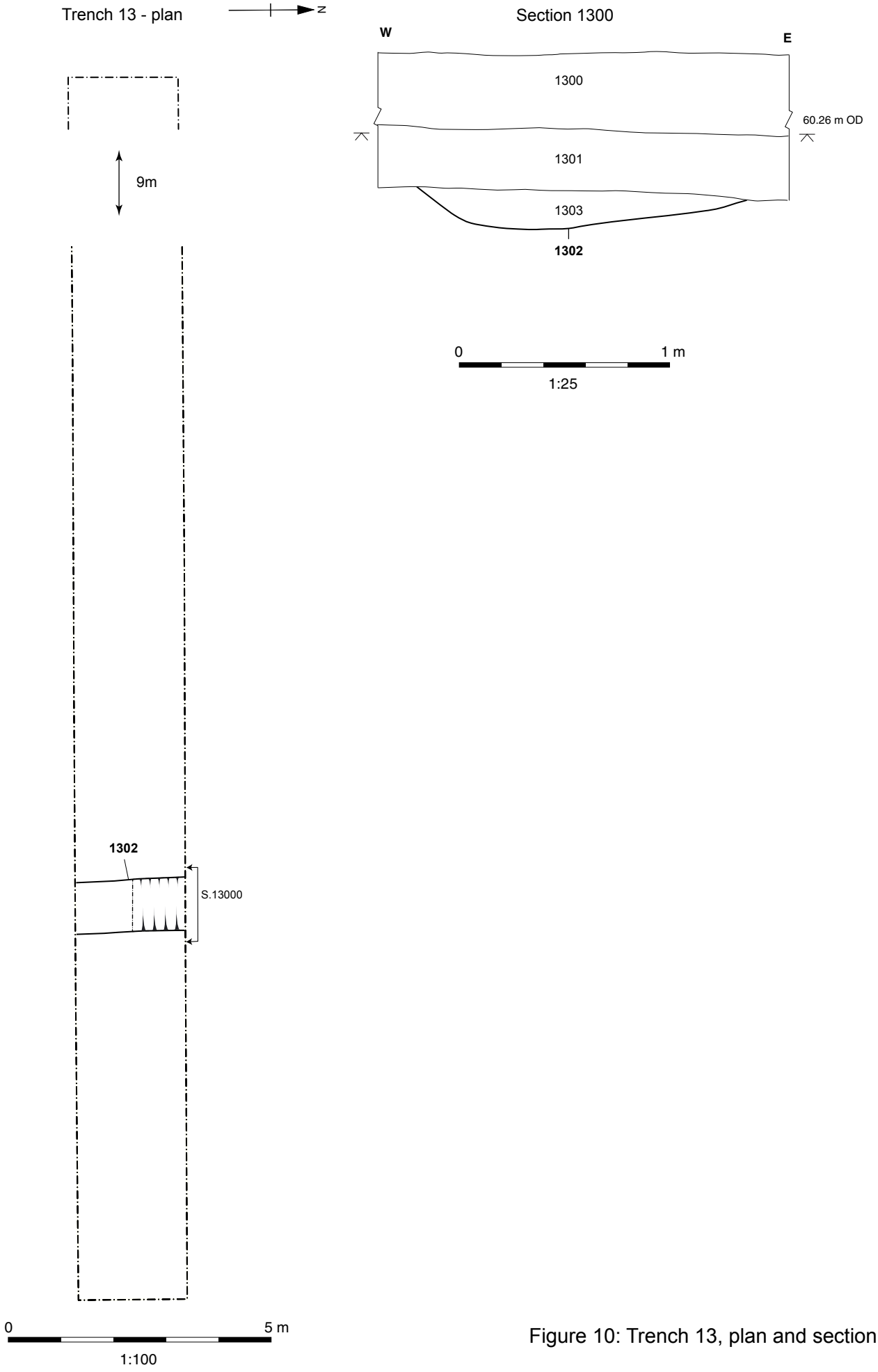


Figure 10: Trench 13, plan and section

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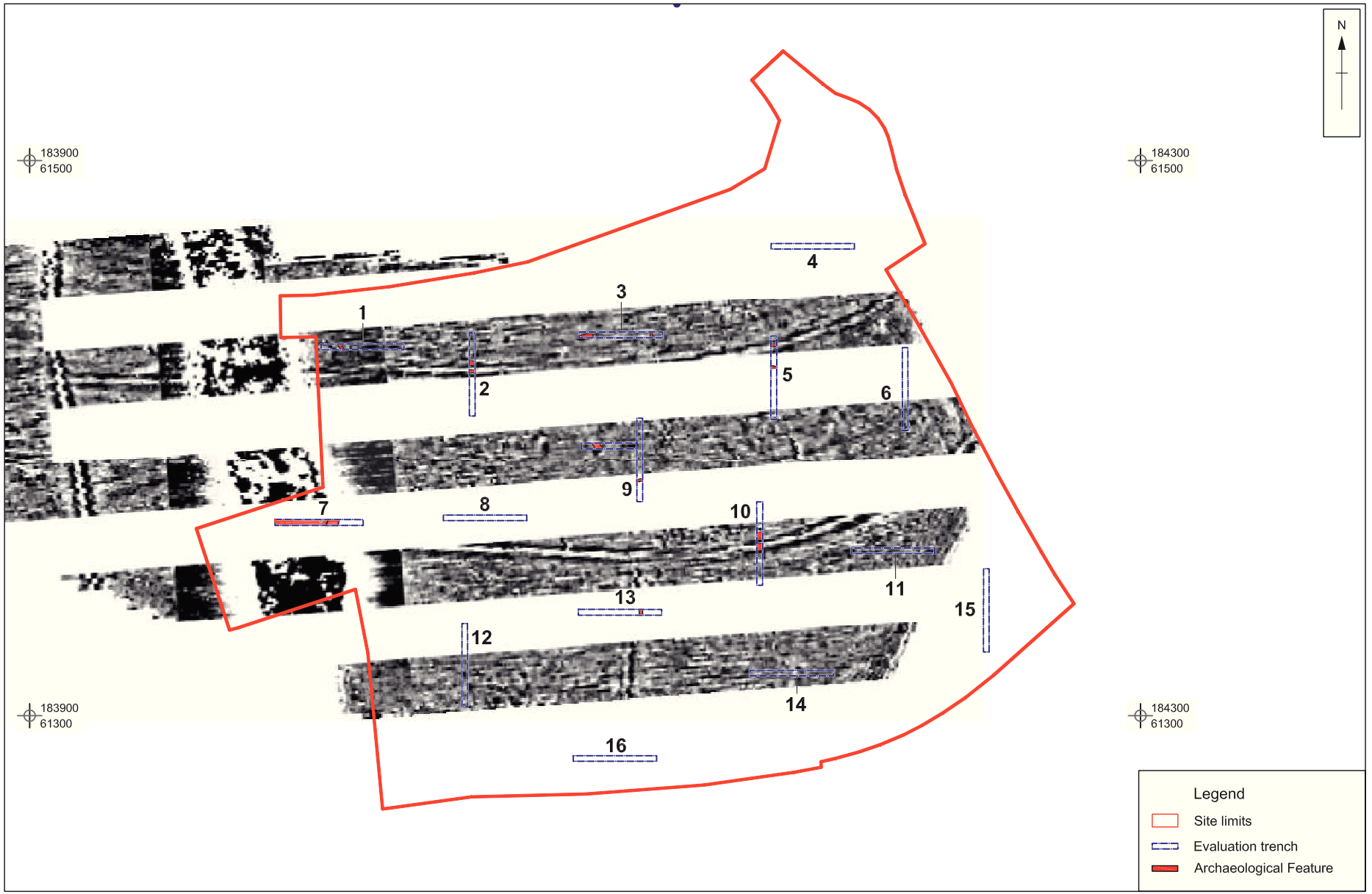

0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000

Figure 11: Trench and archaeological features in relation to geophysical survey results

Plate 1a: Trench 1 looking east.

Plate 1b: Section 100.

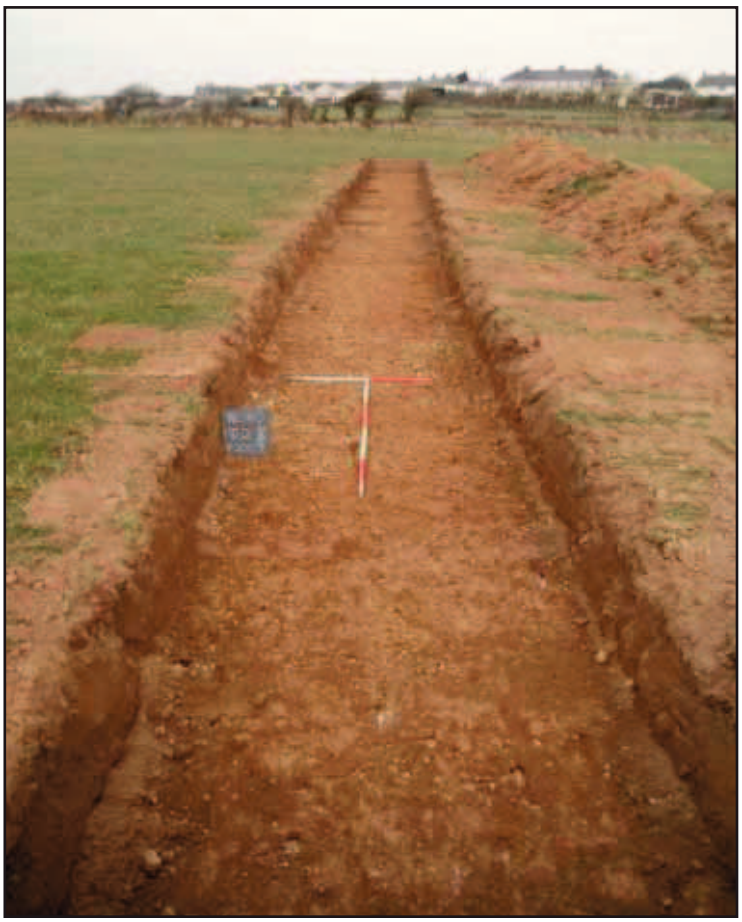

Plate 2a: Trench 2 looking north.

Plate 2b: Section 200 looking west.

Plate 3a: Trench 3. Section 300 looking south.

Plate 3b: Trench 3. Section 301 looking west.

Plate 4a: Trench 5 looking north.

Plate 4b: Trench 5. Section 501 looking west.

Plate 5a: Trench 7 looking west.

Plate 5b: Section showing quarry looking north.

Plate 6a: Trench 9 looking south.

Plate 6c: Trench 9 looking east.

Plate 6b: Section 900 looking west.

Plate 6d: Section 901 looking north.

Plate 7a: Trench 10 looking north.

Plate 7b: Section 1000, ditch 1005, looking east.

Plate 7c: Section 1000, ditch 1003, looking east.

Plate 8a: Trench 13 looking west.

Plate 8b: Trench 13. Section 1300 looking north.

Plate 9a: Trench 4 looking east.

Plate 9b: Trench 4 representative section looking north.

Plate 10a: Trench 6 looking south.

Plate 10b: Trench 6 representative section.

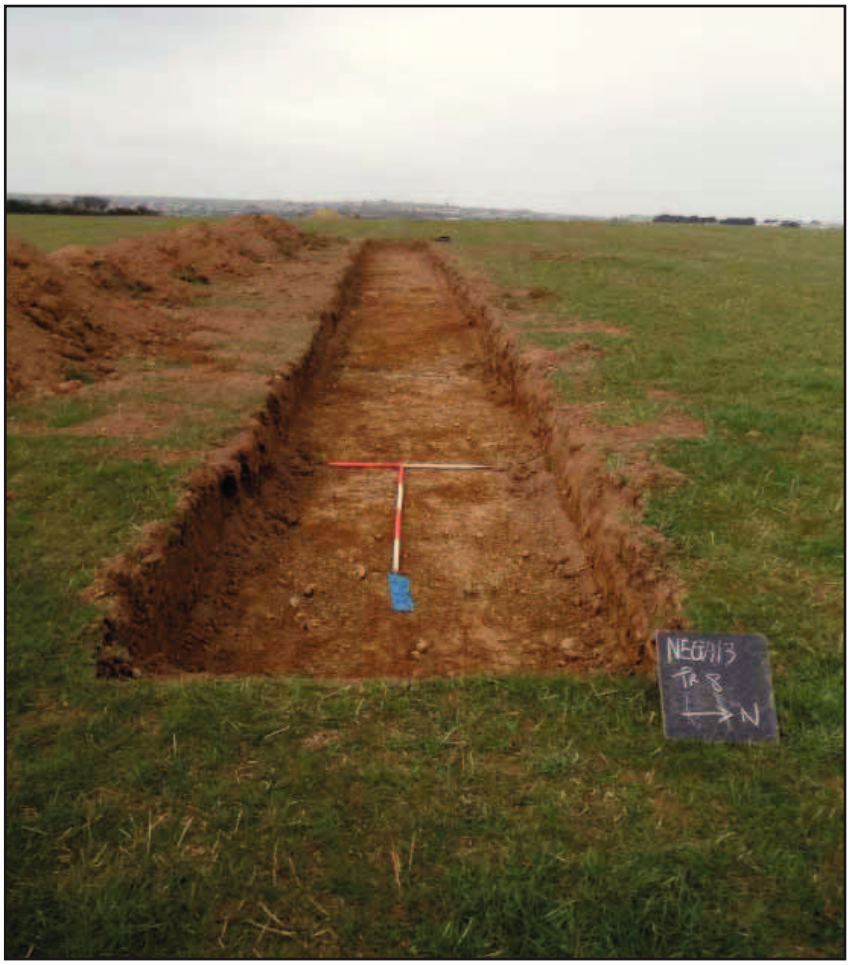

Plate 11a: Trench 8 looking west.

Plate 11b: Trench 8 representative section looking south.

Plate 12a: Trench 11 looking west.

Plate 12b: Trench 11 representative section looking north.

Plate 13a: Trench 12 looking south

Plate 13b: Trench 12 representative section looking east.

Plate 14a: Trench 14 looking west.

Plate 14b: Trench 14 representative section looking north.

Plate 15a: Trench 15 looking north.

Plate 15b: Trench 15 representative section looking west.

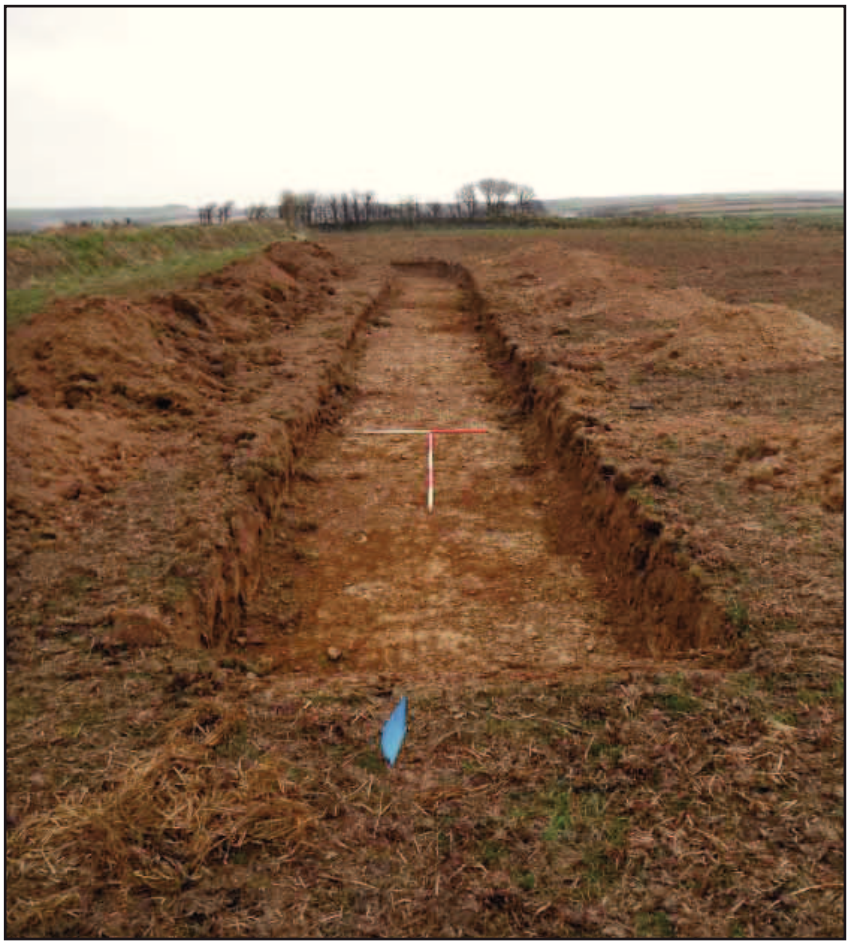

Plate 16a: Trench 16 looking east.

Plate 16b: Trench 16 representative section looking south.

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